

Remarks

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested. Claims 1, 3-7, and 10-21 remain pending in the application. Claims 1, 6, 11, 16, and 19 are independent. The rejections are respectfully submitted to be obviated in view of the remarks presented herein.

Applicants acknowledge with gratitude the examiner's indication of allowable subject matter in claims 15, 18, and 20-21. However, for both the following reasons and the reasons presented in the reply filed February 28, 2007, Applicants submit that each of pending claims 1, 3-7, and 10-21 is allowable.

By way of review, Applicants' claim 1 reads as follows:

A process for adjusting the print image of a rotation printing machine,
comprising ink transfer rollers and actuators assigned to them,
with which it is possible to change a position of the rollers, and in which
at least one sensor measures and records a value of an intensity of light experiencing an interaction with a printed material and
that the recorded measured values are fed to a control and regulation unit,
that compares the recorded measured values with set values and
that generates corrective signals for the actuator of at least one part of the rollers involved in the printing process
based on which the actuator changes a relative position of the roller assigned to it until the measured values once again lie within a tolerance range characterized in that
during the printing process at least one sensor records measurements of the intensity of light experiencing an interaction with the printed material,

during the printing operation the measured values are assigned to the ink transferred in at least one inking unit,

during the printing operation the control and regulation unit generates corrective signals for the actuator of at least one part of the rollers of the respective inking unit involved in the printing process, such that for a variation in the printing speed, the control and regulation unit generates additional corrective signals based on which the actuators adjust the roller positions in relation to the printing speed,

so that the variations in the ink quantity transferred onto a unit of area of the print image remain within a set range.

Each of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) -- claims 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, and 17 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,634,297 to Poetter et al. (hereinafter "Poetter") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,992,318 to DiBello et al. ("DiBello"); claims 4, 5, 7, 12, and 13 as being unpatentable over Poetter in view of DiBello and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,497,179 to Allen et al. ("Allen"); and claim 19 as being unpatentable over Poetter in view of DiBello and Allen -- is respectfully traversed. None of the asserted combinations of references would have rendered obvious Applicants' claimed invention because they do not disclose each feature of the claimed invention. And, there is no teaching in any of the asserted references that would have led one to select the references and combine them in a way that would produce the invention defined by any of Applicants' pending claims.

The Office Action acknowledges that "Poetter et al. does not teach that for a variation in printing speed, the control and regulating unit generates additional corrective signals based on

which the actuators adjust the roller positions in relation to the printing speed" (Office Action page 4).

In fact, Poetter simply teaches varying the roller position in the beginning of the printing process until or as long as the image is fully printed. Poetter is silent with regard to further adjustments when the printing speed is increased. Applicants' claimed invention solves the problem of maintaining the quality of the printed image even if the printing speed is increased.

The examiner's reliance upon DiBello to rectify the deficiency of Poetter is misplaced. DiBello simply teaches adjusting a detection system in relation to the printing speed. DiBello describes a system for maintaining the ink density in which there is a closed loop control to influence the amount of ink delivered to the paper. Thus, the amount of ink is varied by adjusting the blades or zones 15 by servomotors 16 (see DiBello column 4, lines 51-57). DiBello fails to teach adjusting the blades in relation to the printing speed.

Even more pertinently, DiBello fails to teach varying the roller position in relation to the printing speed. According to Applicants' invention, the roller position is varied with respect to the central impression cylinder (see, e.g., Applicants' specification page 4, line 16, through page 5, line 24). The examiner, however, relies upon portions of the DiBello disclosure (i.e., DiBello "column 11, line 60 - column 12, line 44 and column

25, lines 24-46") that address the electronic adjustment of the *image detection system* in relation to the printing speed. That is not Applicants' claimed invention.

Applicants respectfully submit that not only is there no teaching in either Poetter or DiBello that would have lead one to combine the references, but that even if the references were combined, the result would not be Applicants' claimed invention. Furthermore, if a person having ordinary skill in the art *did* apply the teaching of DiBello to a device as disclosed by Poetter, he would apply DiBello's teaching *as a whole*. That is, the person skilled in the art would apply DiBello's adjustment feature only in connection with the image detection system. Consequently, the person skilled in the art would transfer the image detection system as taught by DiBello to the printing machine as disclosed by Poetter.

Even after applying the teaching of DiBello, the adjustment feature would still be limited to the detection system and not applicable to the adjustment of the printing roller. The result of the examiner's asserted combination would be a printing machine that on the one hand has the possibility of varying the roller positions in the beginning of the printing process, and on the other hand has the possibility of adjusting the detection system in relation to the printing speed. But, the adjustment feature is still limited to the detection system. This and nothing

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else would be the result if a person skilled in the art were to combine the teachings of Poetter and DiBello.

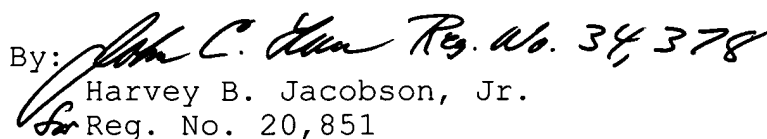
Finally, regardless of what Allen may disclose with regard to a sensing device, the disclosure of Allen fails to rectify any of the above-described deficiencies of Poetter and DiBello. In particular, Allen fails to teach Applicants' claimed feature of further adjusting the roller positions based on the speed of the printing operation.

For at least the above reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the rejections under § 103(a) are respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, this application is now in condition for allowance. If the examiner believes that an interview might expedite prosecution, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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